

English Language

Directions (Q.151-165) Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words are given in **bold** to help you to locate them, while answering some of the questions.

The wakeup call that China represents to India is not limited to its showpiece urban centres or that New Delhi hopes India will experience the benefits that the Olympic games have brought to Beijing. More **pertinent** is the comparison of the agricultural sectors of the two countries. Why and how has China managed to outstrip India in agriculture when 25 years ago the two countries were on par on most parameters? Both have traditionally been agrarian economies and over half their populations continue to depend on the land for their livelihood. With large populations and histories of famine, India and China share **concern** on issues such as food security, however, while India's agricultural sector is projected to grow by about 2.5 per cent this year—a slide from the previous year's growth. China's has been steadily growing at between 4 per cent and 5 per cent over the last fifteen years. The widest divergence between India and China is in the profitable horticultural sector with the production of fruits and vegetables in China leaping from 60 million tonnes in 1980 compared to India's 55 million tonnes at the same time, to 450 million tonnes in 2003 ahead of India's corresponding 135 million tonnes. China's added advantage lies in the more diversified composition of its agricultural sector with animal husbandry and fisheries which account for close to 45 per cent of growth compared to 30 per cent for India.

According to the latest report by Economic Advisory Council the traditional excuses for India's substandard performance in the farm sector are inadequate since India is placed favourably when compared to China in terms of quantity of arable land, average farm size, farm mechanization etc. The reasons for China having outperformed India are threefold : technological improvements accruing from research and development (China has over 1000 R & D centres **devoted** to agriculture), investment in rural infrastructure and an increasingly liberalised agricultural policy moving away from self-sufficiency to leveraging the competitive advantage with a focus on "efficiency as much as equity". Investment in rural infrastructure, roads, storage facilities, marketing facilities are also crucial but government support in India has been mainly been through subsidies , not investment. There has been much debate about subsidies and their utility; the opposing view being that subsidies are against the market reforms and distort the market as well as reduce resource efficiency. In contrast to the 2,046 applications for the registration of new plant varieties in China over the past few years data reveals that despite India having the largest number of agricultural scientists in the world India's current research track record is abysmal, equivalent to what China

achieved in the 1908s. Far from developing new strains, the number of field crop varieties fell by 50 per cent between 1997 and 2001 despite the fact that there was sharp and **sustained** increase in funding. One reason is that majority of the budget is eaten up by staff salaries with only 3 per cent being allotted for research. In contrast, most agricultural research centres in China must use Central Government funding purely for research. Funds relating to salaries and other administrative incidentals must be generated by the centres themselves. The centres and scientists are thus, encouraged to engage in joint ventures with private sector companies to form commercial signoffs from their research. In fact research staff are now being hired on a contract basis with pay based on performance and salaries raised proportionately for those who perform well. India needs to learn from China's example and adopt a **pragmatic** approach if it has to meet its targets of the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

151. Which of the following is/are area/s in which China has not outdone India?
- (A) Development of urban infrastructure.
 (B) Activities allied to agriculture like animal husbandry.
 (C) Successful bids for international sporting events.
 (1) None (2) Only (B)
 (3) Only (A) (4) Both (A) and (C)
 (5) None of these
152. What has been the major area of difference in the development of the agricultural sectors of India and China?
- (1) Quantity of arable land in China is far greater than in India
 (2) Food security is not a concern for China as the country is basically self-sufficient
 (3) China has experienced substantial growth in production in allied agricultural activities like horticulture
 (4) India's agricultural sector is too diversified so it is difficult to channel funds for development
 (5) None of the above
153. Which of the following is **not** responsible for China's successful transformation of its agricultural sector?
- (A) Change in philosophy from self-sufficiency to competitiveness and efficiency.
 (B) Greater allocation for subsidies.
 (C) Increased investment in marketing and distribution networks.
 (1) Only (B) (2) Both (B) and (C)
 (3) Both (A) and (C) (4) All (A), (B) and (C)
 (5) None of these
154. Which of the following **cannot** be said about Indian agricultural universities?
- (A) Attendance is poor because of the dwindling funds to carry out research.

169. The company recently opened / its first branch in Bangalore/
 (1) (2)
 and will expand its operations / to other states sooner.
 (3) (4)

No error.
 (5)

170. The government has introduced / a new law who forces /
 (1) (2)
 farmers to sell their produce / only to licensed dealers.
 (3) (4)

No error.
 (5)

171. If we have to be / competitive we must be / ready to face /
 (1) (2) (3)
 various technical challenge. No error.
 (4) (5)

172. According to the consultant / a more detail analysis of /
 (1) (2)
 customer needs / and product pricing is required.
 (3) (4)

No error.
 (5)

173. Over the next five years / the government needs to invest /
 (1) (2)
 at less 350 billion dollars / in rural infrastructure.
 (3) (4)

No error.
 (5)

174. The ongoing merger among / the two companies will /
 (1) (2)
 have an adverse / impact on consumers. No error.
 (3) (4) (5)

175. It is evident that / the banking sector has underwent /
 (1) (2)
 tremendous changes during / the past two decades.
 (3) (4)

No error.
 (5)

Directions (Q.176–180) In each of the following sentences there are two blank spaces. Below each five pair of words have been denoted by numbers (1), (2), (3), (4) and (5). Find out which pair of words can be filled up in the blanks in the sentence in the same sequence to make the sentence meaningfully complete.

176. A company can the potential of its employees various training programmes.
 (1) emphasise—for (2) exploit—from
 (3) enhance—through (4) appraise—by
 (5) identify—under

177. The objective of the survey is to the impact of the rising rupee on a engineering sector.
 (1) attribute—profitable
 (2) establish—tensed
 (3) intensify—volatile
 (4) substantiate—reinforced
 (5) ascertain—thriving

178. Research shows that an organisation's to cater to the customer's changing needs will its success.

- (1) intent—realise
- (2) ability—determine
- (3) capacity—lead
- (4) desire—insure
- (5) flexibility—acquire

179. The country's economic growth has been achieved exports and large amounts of foreign direct investments.

- (1) on—boosting
- (2) despite—estimating
- (3) mostly—soliciting
- (4) via—attracting
- (5) substantial—opposing

180. In many rural areas hospitals are equipped because of the of funds from the government.

- (1) well—dearth
- (2) faulty—lacking
- (3) optimally—disparity
- (4) inadequately—scarcity
- (5) ill—surplus

Directions (Q.181–185) Which of the phrases (1), (2), (3) and (4) given below should replace the phrase given in **bold** in the following sentence to make the sentence grammatically meaningful and correct. If the sentence is correct as it is and no correction is required, mark (5) as the answer.

181. The bank **accumulated** losses have **come up** for manageable levels this year.

- (1) come to
- (2) came into
- (3) coming from
- (4) came within
- (5) No correction required

182. The incident has clearly highlighted his knowledge and **attentive of detail**.

- (1) attended to detail
- (2) attentively on details
- (3) attention to detail
- (4) attend for detail
- (5) No correction required

183. Improving the educational system, which is **one of the worst** in the world requires commitment from the country's politicians.

- (1) among the worse
- (2) one of the worse
- (3) become the worse
- (4) from the worst
- (5) No correction required

184. Considering the high demand for flights to Gulf countries airlines **can risen** prices.

- (1) should rise (2) could raised
- (3) may raise (4) will raise up
- (5) No correction required

185. Without both issue is clarified the Board has kept all other matters before it pending.
- (1) Unless both issues are
 - (2) Until each issue were
 - (3) Without the issues being
 - (4) Since both issues
 - (5) No correction required

Directions (Q.186-190) Rearrange the following sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F) into a meaningful paragraph and then answer the question given below it.

- (A) Moreover salaries in public sector enterprises are not as competitive as those offered by private or foreign corporates.
 - (B) This trend should be a wake up call for stakeholders to examine why employees are seeking better opportunities with private companies on India and abroad.
 - (C) Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs) have been experiencing severe challenges in attracting, motivating and retaining their key staff.
 - (D) Having identified these as the reasons employees leave PSEs it is important to empower stakeholders to find ways to remedy the situation.
 - (E) One reason is that young employees lured away by private firms are more willing to undertake professional risks.
 - (F) Employees in specialist roles especially have become increasingly difficult to retain.
186. Which of the following should be the **LAST (SIXTH)** sentence after rearrangement?
- (1) (A)
 - (2) (B)
 - (3) (C)
 - (4) (D)
 - (5) (E)
187. Which of the following should be the **FIRST** sentence after rearrangement?
- (1) (A)
 - (2) (B)
 - (3) (C)
 - (4) (D)
 - (5) (E)
188. Which of the following should be the **FIFTH** sentence after rearrangement?
- (1) (A)
 - (2) (B)
 - (3) (C)
 - (4) (D)
 - (5) (E)
189. Which of the following should be the **SECOND** sentence after rearrangement?
- (1) (B)
 - (2) (C)
 - (3) (D)
 - (4) (E)
 - (5) (F)
190. Which of the following should be the **THIRD** sentence after rearrangement?
- (1) (A)
 - (2) (B)
 - (3) (C)
 - (4) (D)
 - (5) (E)

Directions (Q.191-200) In the following passage there are blanks each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each five words have been suggested, one of which fills the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

Traditional bank architecture is based on bank branches. These branches ensure the physical **191** of a customer's savings. A customer may go there to deposit and withdraw money, **192** loans and **193** in other financial transactions. In the past two decades banking architecture has changed—the Automated Teller Machine (ATM) has been a big **194** and credit and debit cards have created new financial spaces. **195** the bank branch has remained the bedrock of banking system—after all a person needs a bank account in a branch before he can operate a debit or ATM card. This may be about to change as technocrats now **196** cell phones as the new architecture of virtual banks. This has the potential to make branches **197**. Cell phone banking looks especially relevant for India since it can penetrate the countryside cheaply and **198**. The world over cell phones are spreading at a **199** rate and in India alone new cell phone connections are growing at the rate of six million a month a rate of customer **200** that no bank can dream of.

191. (1) confidentiality (2) guarantee
(3) knowledge (4) security
(5) presence
192. (1) disburse (2) sanction
(3) negotiate (4) advance
(5) credit
193. (1) enable (2) engage
(3) pursue (4) interact
(5) operate
194. (1) luxury (2) innovation
(3) drawback (4) hurdle
(5) consequence
195. (1) Yet (2) Until
(3) Despite (4) Although
(5) Even
196. (1) engineer (2) assess
(3) view (4) realise
(5) display
197. (1) retreat (2) expired
(3) essential (4) obsolete
(5) extant
198. (1) indiscriminately (2) effectively
(3) moderately (4) occasionally
(5) compulsorily
199. (1) competitive (2) projected
(3) phenomenal (4) gradual
(5) proportionate
200. (1) satisfaction (2) relationship
(3) discount (4) base
(5) expansion